

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Herdsee

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Here I feel drawn to speak of something very particular, and in so doing to offer my well disposed readers an opportunity to get about a splendid business. I want to call their attention to several classes of people seldom thought of with reference to their pleasures.

It is understood that a broom serves only to sweep, a watering pot to water plants, a coffee mill to grind coffee, and likewise it is supposed that a nurse is designed only to care for the sick, a professor to teach, a priest to preach, a lawyer to defend, a soldier to fight, and the conclusion is drawn that the people given up to the more serious business of life are dedicated to labor, like the ox. Amusement is incompatible with their activities. Pushing this view still further, we think ourselves warranted in believing that the infirm, the afflicted, the bankrupt, the vanquished in life's battle and all those who carry heavy burdens are in the shade, like the northern slopes of mountains, and that it is so of necessity; whence the conclusion that serious people have no need of pleasure and that to offer it to them would be unseemly, while as to the afflicted, there would be a lack of delicacy in breaking the thread of their sad meditations. It seems therefore to be understood that certain persons are condemned to be always serious, that we should approach them in a serious frame of mind and talk to them only of serious things. So, too, when we visit the sick or unfortunate, we should leave our smiles at the door, compose our face and manner to dolefulness and talk of anything heart-rending. Thus we carry darkness to those in darkness, shade to those in shade. We increase the isolation of solitary lives and the monotony of the dull and sad. We wall up some existences, as it were, in dungeons, and because the grass grows round their deserted prison house we speak low in approaching it, as though it were a tomb. Who suspects the work of infernal cruelty which is thus accomplished every day in the world? This ought not to be.

When you find men or women whose lives are lost in hard tasks or in the painful office of seeking out human wretchedness and binding up wounds, remember that they are beings made like you; that they have the same wants; that there are hours when they need pleasure and diversion. You will not turn them aside from their mission by making them laugh occasionally, these people who see so many tears and griefs. On the contrary, you will give them strength to go on the better with their work.

And when people whom you know are in trial, do not draw a sanitary cordon round them, as though they had the plague, that you cross only with precautions which recall to them their sad lot. On the contrary, after showing all your sympathy, all your respect, for their grief, comfort them, help them to take up life again, carry them a breath from the out of doors—something, in short, to remind them that their misfortune does not shut them off from the world.

And so extend your sympathy to those whose work quite absorbs them; who are, so to put it, tied down. The world is full of men and women sacrificed to others, who never have either rest or pleasure and to whom the least relaxation, the slightest respite, is a priceless good. And this minimum of comfort could be so easily found for them if only we thought of it. But the broom, you know, is made for sweeping, and it seems as though it could not be fatigued. Let us rid ourselves of this criminal blindness which prevents us from seeing the exhaustion of those who are always in the breach. Relieve the sentinels perishing at their posts; give Sisyphean an hour to breathe; take for a moment the place of the mother, a slave to the cares of her house and her children; sacrifice an hour of your sleep for some one worn by long vigils with the sick. Young girl, tired sometimes perhaps of your walk with your governess, take the cook's apron and give her the key to the happy. You will at once make others happy and be happy yourself. We go unconcerned along beside our brothers who are bent under burdens we might take upon ourselves for a minute. And this short respite would suffice to soothe aches, revive the flame of joy in many a heart and open up a wide place for brotherhood. How much better would one understand another if he knew how to put himself heartily in that other's place, and how much more pleasure there would be in life!

I have spoken too fully elsewhere of systematizing amusements for the young to return to it here in detail, but I wish to say in substance what cannot be too often repeated: If you wish youth to be moral do not neglect its pleasures or leave to chance the task of providing them. You will perhaps say that young people do not like to have their amusements submitted to regulations and that, besides, in our day they are already overspoiled and divert themselves only too much. I shall reply, first, that one may suggest ideas, indicate directions, offer opportunities for amusement, without making any regulations whatever. In the second place, I shall make you see that

you deceive yourselves in thinking youth has too much diversion. Aside from amusements that are artificial, enervating and immoral, that blight life instead of making it bloom in splendor, there are very few left today. Abuse, that enemy of legitimate use, has so befouled the world that it is becoming difficult to touch anything but what is unclean; whence watchfulness, warnings and endless prohibitions. One can hardly stir without encountering something that resembles unhealthy pleasure. Among young people of today, particularly the self respecting, the dearth of amusements causes real suffering. One is not weaned from this

generous wine without discomfort. Impossible to prolong this state of affairs without deepening the shadow round the heads of the younger generations. We must come to their aid. Our children are heirs of a joyless world. We bequeath them cares, hard questions, a life heavy with shackles and complexities. Let us at least make an effort to brighten the morning of their days; let us interest ourselves in their sports, find them pleasure grounds, open to them our hearts and our homes; let us bring the family into our amusements; let gaiety cease to be a commodity of export; let us call in our sons, whom our gloomy interiors send out into the street, and our daughters, moping in dismal solitude; let us multiply anniversaries, family parties and excursions; let us raise good humor in our homes to the height of an institution; let the schools, too, do their part; let masters and students—schoolboys and college boys—meet together often for amusement. It will be so much the better for serious work. There is no such aid to understanding one's professor as to have laughed in his company, and, conversely, to be well understood a pupil must be met elsewhere than in class or examination.

And who will furnish the money? What a question! That is exactly the error. Pleasure and money—people take them for the two wings of the same bird! A gross illusion! Pleasure, like all other truly precious things in this world, cannot be bought or sold. If you wish to be amused you must do your part toward it. That is the essential. There is no prohibition against opening your purse, if you can do it and find it desirable, but I assure you it is not indispensable. Pleasure and simplicity are two old acquaintances. Entertain simply, meet your friends simply. If you come from work well done, are as amiable and genuine as possible toward your companions and speak no evil of the absent, your success is sure.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IN THE HOUSE

Appropriations Bills Will Be Given the Call This Week.

Washington, Jan. 9.—It is the intention of the house to begin active consideration of appropriation bills during the present week. Today is District of Columbia day and the resolution providing for the ceremonies of the inauguration of President Roosevelt and deciding where the inauguration ball shall be held is under consideration. Another measure of more than local importance to be called up is a bill granting the American Railroad Appliance exposition authority to use the monument grounds for an exhibition. It is expected the resolutions introduced by Representative Baker will be disposed of. They were referred to the judiciary committee and no doubt will be reported back today for action by the house. These are the resolutions criticising President Roosevelt and Secretary Morton.

The pension appropriation bill was reported today and possibly will be taken up for consideration Tuesday. It will be followed by the army, the Indian and the District of Columbia appropriation bill. While they may not all be considered during the week, they will be ready for action. The Hill currency bill remains the unfinished business and Friday will be devoted to pension bills.

Sign of Better Feeling.

Rome, Jan. 9.—The beatification of the Venerable Vicary, parish priest of Ars, France, was celebrated Sunday in St. Peter's in the presence of 1,000 French pilgrims and several thousands of worshippers of other nationalities and in the presence of Pope Pius X., twenty-two cardinals and the papal court. The ceremony was rendered otherwise notable by the attendance of the Duke of Genoa, brother of the Dowager Queen Margherita, the Duchess of Genoa and her son, Prince Udine. This is the first time that members of the house of Savoy have assisted at a religious function in the presence of the pope.

Bishop Spalding Is Better.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 9.—The condition of Bishop J. L. Spalding is reported as improved, and it is not thought that the paralytic stroke which he suffered Friday afternoon will prove serious. The patient has regained his speech and has partly recovered the use of his left arm.

MORE PEACE TALK

St. Petersburg Is Nursing Rumors That the War May Soon Be Over.

NOW TALKING IT OVER

The War and His Advisers Are In Earnest Conference but Nothing Is Allowed to Get Out.

Nothing Official Is Given Out That Would Tend to Indicate a Change of War Program.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The conference which Emperor Nicholas has been holding with members of the council of the empire, M. Witte and other ministers and advisors on the internal and external situation have not yet been concluded, but nothing has occurred which would indicate that the government is prepared to depart from its present program of continuing the war to the bitter end. Nevertheless, talk of peace was heard Sunday in many quarters, the foundation for it being ascribed to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's alleged position in favor of such a course on the ground that, aside from the humiliation to military prestige involved, it would only mean the relinquishment of Manchuria, to which Russia is already formally pledged. There is no confirmation of this state of Count Lamsdorff's position beyond the general knowledge that he always has belonged to the peace party. It is quite probable that the peace talk gossip has been produced by the arrival of foreign papers, as it receives no encouragement in responsible quarters here.

The belief which existed in exceptionally well-informed diplomatic circles that Japan would follow the fall of Port Arthur with moderate peace propositions has not been realized. Up to the present time nothing has reached the government either through the United States or other channels. Diplomats here cannot figure out the general lines of a treaty at this juncture which both the belligerents could accept, but realize that if Japan makes any sort of offer, unless it is rejected outright, as not entertaining negotiations would be opened; and negotiations once entered upon, friends of both parties could use their good offices to bring about terms. This is the only hope for a termination of the war which diplomats can see.

Refuse to Accept Parole.

Headquarters Japanese Army, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant Generals Fock and Smirnov have decided to go to Japan as prisoners of war. General Smirnov is in command of the forts at Port Arthur, and General Fock commanded the Fourth division of the army there. Fifty per cent of the Russian officers will go to Japan and share with their men the fate of prisoners of war. There are five Russian admirals at Port Arthur, one of whom will go to Japan. Among the admirals is a prince.

Japanese Plans.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—The Japanese intend to establish a naval station at Port Arthur. The military administration will retain only a small garrison as soon as the prisoners are withdrawn and order is restored. The fleet is busily engaged in clearing mines, but owing to their great number navigation will be unsafe for a long time. Only government craft will be allowed to enter the harbor. It is probable that Dalny will soon be opened up to neutrals.

Delivery of Prisoners Completed.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—General Nogi on Sunday reported that the delivery of Russian prisoners under capitulation was completed on Saturday. The total of the prisoners were 18 officers and 23,491 men, whereof 441 officers and 229 orderlies gave parole so far. General Smirnov, General Fock, General Gorbatsky and Admiral Willmann preferred to be sent to Japan as prisoners, while Stoessel will leave Dalny for home on the 12th of January.

General Stoessel's Plans.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant General Stoessel will leave Dalny Jan. 12 on a Japanese transport for Nagasaki. He will be accompanied by the other paroled officers. The Russians probably will remain in Japan a few days and then proceed on a French steamer to Europe, going by way of the Suez canal. General Nogi reports that the officers paroled to date number 441 and orderlies 229.

Attempted Surprise Frustrated.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—General Kuropatkin reports the frustration of a Japanese attempt to surprise his central front the night of Jan. 6 and the bayonetting of twenty-one Japanese the night of Jan. 3 by a cavalry reconnaissance in the valley of the Teitso river, in the direction of Sianchan.

Disregarded Police Order.

New York, Jan. 9.—Despite Saturday's action of the police in warning the saloon keepers of the city that the Sunday closing law must be observed yesterday, the Rialto law hotels did business as usual throughout the day and saloons were also open.



HON. J. FRANK HANLY
[Who was today inaugurated as Governor of Indiana.]

READY FOR PEACE

Japan Willing to Receive Russia's Overtures.

New York, Jan. 9.—The fall of Port Arthur was celebrated here Sunday at a mass meeting of Japanese residents of the city, held in Carnegie hall. The affair was intended to be solely for the Japanese residents, 500 of whom attended, and the only invited guests were General Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, and Alexander Tison, both of whom spoke. "The



M. SADAZUCHI UCHIDA, JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK.

Greatness of the Japanese People," and at one point in his address the mention of Catherine of Russia caused an outburst of applause followed by cheers. General Woodford said that the American people loved the Japanese because they were as generous in victory as they were brave in battle; and when he followed with the statement that during the war of the Revolution Catherine of Russia came to the rescue of America with men and money, the entire audience burst into applause and ended the demonstration with cheers.

The meeting was presided over by Uchida, consul general of Japan.

"As you all know," said the Japanese consul general in opening the meeting, "our country was forced to this war by the aggressiveness of the Russians. We Japanese are a peace-loving nation and we would not have entered upon this war if we had not been forced into it. We are quite willing to make peace if Russia is willing. From the press reports that have come from St. Petersburg it seems to me the Russian government, instead of making peace, is determined to carry on the war. It is our turn to impose peace on the Russian government by keeping up the fighting as long as the Russians want to carry on the war. The fall of Port Arthur does not necessarily mean the end of the war, but we all hope, and earnestly, that it will bring Russia to meeting our terms of peace. We will be generous, not selfish, in such an hour."

Will Punish the Guilty.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Information has reached the state department that, complying with the insistent demands of the United States, the Persian government has made to the widow partial reparation by the payment to her of \$30,000 indemnity for the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, an American missionary, by a gang of fanatics, and has promised that all the guilty persons involved in the crime will be punished.

Maniac's Shocking Crime.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 9.—William Rapson, an aged farmer living near Joliet, killed his son and daughter-in-law and then committed suicide while temporarily insane through fear he would be sent to the county poorhouse. The maniac planned his crime deliberately after brooding for a long time over what he considered mistreatment at the hands of his children.

Made Wholesale Arrests.

Uzbek, European Turkey, Jan. 9.—By order of Hilmi Pasha, the whole municipality of Uzbek, together with the vicar and clergy of the vicariate, were arrested, the accusation being that they had formed a revolutionary tribunal. A search of the homes of the accused was without result, but all efforts to secure their liberation have been unsuccessful.

A NEW GOVERNOR

J. Frank Hanly Formally Inducted Into High Office Today.

SIMPLE CEREMONIES

Neither Mr. Hanly Nor Mr. Miller Desired Any Ostentatious Display of Fuss and Feathers.

Inaugural Address Regarded As One of the Best Speeches Mr. Hanly Ever Made.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—Inauguration day, one of the big events in the calendar of official events in Indiana, was celebrated with due regard at the state capital today, J. Frank Hanly of Lafayette becoming governor, and Hugh T. Miller of Columbus lieutenant governor.

An atmosphere of greater simplicity than ever before characterized the event. This was the expressed wish of Mr. Hanly and Mr. Miller, neither of whom are given to pomp or display. The lack of display, however, was made up by the quiet interest taken in every feature and the rounds of applause that greeted the new officials. The lower corridor of the statehouse was given over to the inauguration ceremonies. The massive columns and marble balcony railings were concealed beneath skillfully arranged bunting in national colors. Various colored incandescent globes shed a soft and mellow glow over the scene, giving a mantle pleasing to the eye.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Mr. Hanly were conducted from a platform beneath the rotunda. Seats were provided for the state officials and members of the legislature. Hundreds of interested spectators were packed behind the reserved space.

Prior to the inauguration proper the two branches of the legislature went through a time-honored routine provided by the state constitution. The two branches met in joint session, Lieutenant Governor Gilbert presiding. Speaker Cantwell read the certificates showing the result of the election by counties. The election of Mr. Hanly and Mr. Miller was then officially announced by Mr. Gilbert, after which Mr. Miller took the oath of office, Mr. Gilbert retiring. Mr. Miller was received with much enthusiasm. He made a brief speech setting forth his policy and expressing his appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by the people.

The inaugural procession was then formed. Governor-elect Hanly and Governor Durbin leading, followed by Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Miller, members of the supreme and appellate courts, state officials and legislators. The inaugural ceremonies were opened by a selection by the Indianapolis Military band. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. W. D. Cole of Lafayette, after which there was a brief speech by the retiring governor.

Judge J. V. Hadley, chief justice of the supreme court, administered the oath of office to Mr. Hanly, whose appearance was the signal for much applause. Mr. Hanly then delivered his inaugural address, lasting over an hour. It was regarded as one of the best speeches he has made during his public career.

The ceremonies ended about 2 o'clock. Mr. Hanly and Mr. Miller were warmly congratulated. There will be a public reception in the governor's parlors at the statehouse tonight, at which Mr. and Mrs. Hanly will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Durbin.

COAL DEAL PENDING

Indiana Bituminous Mines to Operate Under Central Management.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 9.—The largest deal in coal mining property ever consummated in the bituminous coal district of Indiana has been or will be closed within the next few days. Twelve or more big mines along the C. & E. I. and the E. & T. H. railroads have been acquired by the Boring Coal company of Chicago, formed under the corporation laws of Delaware with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and it is understood that the Frisco Railroad system is really back of the deal.

It is further understood that the block coal fields will be invaded in the near future as well as other portions of the bituminous field. It is estimated that the entire number now acquired will have an annual output of more than 7,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

The amount of money expended to carry out this enterprise is not made public at present, but it is said that the amount is represented in the capitalization.

A Woman's Suicide.

Upland, Ind., Jan. 9.—To escape the disgrace of a court trial on a charge of intimate relations with another man, the wife of John Christy committed suicide by taking Paris green. Her body was found by her husband.

Policeman Didn't See.

Washington, Ind., Jan. 9.—Burglars broke into four business houses all within one block and escaped without being detected by the policeman who was patrolling the street.



HON. HUGH T. MILLER
[Who was today inaugurated as Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana.]

FIERCE WHISKY WAR

Independents Prepared to Meet the Action of the Trust.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 9.—Following a general order which was issued from the headquarters in New York city last night, all the distilleries under the management of the so-called trust quote goods this morning at \$1.22 as a basis price for the finished product. This is the lowest price in many years and is a drop of one cent on the quotations which have been given out during the past few weeks. The cut in price by the trust houses means another stab at the independents, though it is expected they will meet the reduction and the rivalry for business which has resulted in much lower prices the last few months promises to end in the bitterest kind of a war between the organizations familiarly known as the trusts and the independents.

SEVERAL VESSELS FOUNDERED

Fierce Coast Storms Do Great Damage in England.

London, Jan. 9.—Stormy weather still continues on the British coasts and several shipping casualties are reported. The Glasgow steamer Stella Maria collided Saturday night seven miles off Holyhead with the Spanish vessel Oris, and both sank. The crews were saved in the boats after drifting all night. The Belfast schooner Dispatch collided with the Sunderland steamer Dinnington off Ramsgate Sunday morning. The Dispatch was towed into Ramsgate, but the Dinnington is believed to have sunk with her crew of ten men. Several other vessels were driven ashore at different points, their crews being rescued with great difficulty.

Peabody Will Contest It.

Denver, Col., Jan. 9.—It is Governor Peabody's present intention to contest the election of Governor-elect Adams. He has several days in which to file his notice of contest, and he may not do so until after the inauguration of Governor-elect Adams.

Enters on Life Imprisonment.

Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 9.—James Gillespie, convicted of the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, and sentenced to life imprisonment, has entered upon his sentence at the penitentiary here.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Former Governor Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland died suddenly at Cumberland, Md., Sunday.

A natural glass explosion in a plate-glass factory at Alexandria badly burned eight workmen.

In France a feeling of nervousness about the internal situation in Russia is beginning to be observed.

A tidal flood on the east coast of England caused an enormous amount of damage at watering places.

The joint national livestock convention and the National Wool Growers' association is in session at Denver.

It is said that J. W. Lowther, M. P., will succeed Lord Milner as British commissioner to South Africa in April. The transfer of prisoners at Port Arthur has been completed. The total number of officers transferred was 878; men, 23,491.

The house committee on military affairs has practically completed the army appropriation bill. It carries in round numbers \$69,000,000.

Alva Adams was declared by the legislature to be the duly elected governor of Colorado. The returns showed Adams, 123,078; Peabody, 113,304. Plurality for Adams, 9,774.

Reports from interior West Virginia tell of furious snowstorms in the mountains, several points reporting the fall ranging from 20 to 30 inches.

A fire at the Atlantic Refining company, Philadelphia, destroyed three large paraffine agitators. The loss is estimated at more than \$200,000.

Twenty-four persons lost their lives in the Alps mountains during the recent blizzard, fourteen of the casualties being on the St. Bernard pass.

President Roosevelt has issued an order on request of Governor Douglas of Massachusetts detailing Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, to duty with the national guard of Massachusetts. General Miles is to act as Governor Douglas' chief of staff.

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored. We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longfield hospital for the insane, at Longport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1892, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family, could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 6 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Jury Unable to Agree.

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 9.—After deliberating several hours the jurors in the Hargis-Marcum case came into court and reported that they were unable to agree. Judge Benton refused to discharge the jury. If the present trial ends in a failure to agree he will try the case again at a special term during his summer vacation, probably in July, as it consumes more time than is allotted to a regular term.

London, Jan. 9.—The arrival of Whiteley Reid, who is to succeed Mr. Chaote as ambassador, is still uncertain, and nothing is known definitely about his plans. There is much to be done before he can settle himself in London, where he certainly will be as popular as he was in other official positions he has occupied abroad, for he has many friends here.

Jealous Lover Shoots.

Tracy, Minn., Jan. 9.—An attempted double murder followed by suicide occurred here Sunday. Iowa P. Husted shot Mrs. G. F. Lindsley and her daughter Eva, and then sent a bullet through his own heart, dying instantly. Mrs. Lindsley is thought to be fatally injured, but the daughter may recover. The tragedy is thought to have been the result of a lovers' quarrel. Husted, who boarded with the Lindsley family, was in love with Eva. Sunday he quarreled with Mrs. Lindsley and suddenly drawing a revolver, began shooting, with the result noted.

How to Heat Water Over a Lamp. People who are boarding and do not have access to the kitchen, when desiring a pint or more of hot water can easily heat the water over a lamp. Take the cover or top of a tin can, make several slashes in the center and place on the top of the chimney. Water or milk in a tin cup or earthen mug will soon heat when placed on this.



The distracting headaches from which so many women suffer make life a daily purgatory. If men suffered with headache as women do, business would be almost at a standstill. Does not the fact that men do not suffer from these severe headaches suggest that there must be a womanly cause for them?

When the womanly organism is diseased, headache, backache, nervousness and sleeplessness are consequences which are sure to follow.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures headaches and other aches and pains by curing their cause. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It soothes pain and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits.

"I took two bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am feeling well," writes Mrs. Dan McKenzie of Leray, Miss. Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia. "I had uterine trouble, pain in the side and headache. After taking your medicine I got well. You may publish this or use it in any way you think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOING TO BUILD? IF SO, GET NICHOL'S Album of Artistic Dwellings. 125 pages of photographs and plans of modern, artistic homes. Tells how to build them. Past and present. Plans and specifications carefully prepared for church, schools, stores, etc. NICHOL'S The Architect, Bloomington, Indiana.



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On all our Boys' and Children's
Overcoats, Age 4 to 15.

Good Line to Select From
THE HUB.

November Coughs

The changeable weather of November is very hard on throat and lungs, causing much coughing and soreness. We invite your Doctor's prescriptions for medicine covering such ailments. Also if you want a good household cough remedy, one that has proven thoroughly reliable during a use of several years, we will gladly supply you Rexall Cough Syrup at 25c a bottle.

W. F. PETER DRUG CO.
Phone 400.

PIANO TUNING!

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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Tuesday, January 10.

DAVE B. LEVIS.

PRESENTS

ELWYN STRONG

And a Capable Company of Players

in R. L. Stevenson's Masterpiece

DR. JEKYLL

AND

MR. HYDE

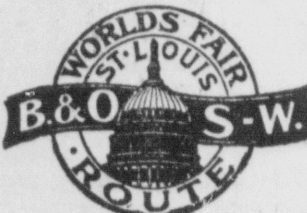
Startling Situations

Exciting Climaxes

Beautiful Scenery.

Prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, and Boxes \$1.00.

B. & O. S-W. TIME TABLE



AT SEYMOUR, INDIANA.
Effect Dec. 4, 1904.
EAST BOUND.

ARRIVE.
No. 12 4:40 a.m. daily.....4:43 a.m.
No. 4 9:10 a.m. ".....9:14 a.m.
No. 2 3:40 p.m. ".....3:45 p.m.
No. 8 4:32 p.m. dly ex Sun 4:37 p.m.
No. 6 6:05 p.m. dly ex Sun. 6:08 p.m.
WESTBOUND.

DEPART.
No. 9 5:24 a.m. Sun only.....5:27 a.m.
No. 5 5:24 a.m. dly ex Sun 5:27 a.m.
No. 7 10:17 a.m. dly ex Sun 10:25 a.m.
No. 1 11:20 a.m. daily.....11:23 a.m.
No. 11 1:45 p.m. daily.....1:48 p.m.
No. 3 11:50 p.m. ".....11:53 p.m.
C. C. FREY, Agt.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

West, Northwest, and Southwest via
Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines to points west, northwest and southwest, according to Home-Seekers' excursion during January, February, March and April. For full particulars regarding fares, routes, etc., call on local ticket agent of those lines.

PERSONAL.

Fred Leininger went to Indianapolis today.

John Spears went to Indianapolis this morning.

R. J. Barbour was a horthbound passenger today.

Prof. J. E. Payne went to Crothersville this morning.

Dr. N. G. Smith is quite sick at his home on Tipton street.

Horace Brown spent Sunday at Indianapolis with friends.

Howard and Charles Armbruster, of Kurtz, spent Sunday here.

Dr. G. W. Rains made a professional trip to Scottsburg today.

John D. Durment, of Brownstown, was here this morning on business.

Henry F. Brundage, county recorder, returned to Brownstown this morning.

M. F. Everback has returned from a visit with relatives at Jefferson county.

Andy Conner, deputy auditor, returned to his work at Brownstown this morning.

Louis Schneck went to Indianapolis today to attend Gov. Hanly's inauguration.

L. E. Jennings has taken employment with M. A. St. John as a timber buyer.

John Wheeler and wife returned to Indianapolis today after a visit with friends.

George Warner, of Crothersville, returned home from Brownstown this morning.

Willie Judd, of Fleming left this morning for Madison to attend business college.

Dr. L. M. Mains sr, of Jeffersonville spent Sunday here with his son and daughters.

W. W. Tabb is now connected with the coal department of the John Ebner Ice Co.

Howard Brown and family returned the latter part of last week from Little Rock, Arkansas.

Frank H. Hadley left this afternoon on a business trip to New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Josie, the little daughter of J. W. Wray and wife, who has been quite sick, is reported better.

John L. Riehm, after spending Sunday in the city will return to his home at Louisville this evening.

Frank Kroeger, who has spent the past week here the guests of his parents, returned to Chicago Sunday.

Miss Mabel Coleman who has been clerking at the Gold Mine, left this morning for her home at Morgantown.

J. W. Wray's little daughter who has been very ill with pneumonia for a week past, continues about the same.

Mrs. O. E. Carter left this morning for Connersville where she is one of the instructors in the farmers' institute this week.

Jason Bottorff, the new trustee of Hamilton township, was here today on his way to Brownstown on official business.

David Fitzgibbon returned today to his home in Carr township from a visit with his brother, Prof. T. F. Fitzgibbon, at Columbus.

W. P. Masters, T. J. Stanfield, U. F. Lewis and E. A. Remy were at Indianapolis today to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

H. H. Sargent who has been spending holidays with his father, Rev. J. A. Sargent and family, left this morning for Ann Arbor to resume his studies.

Rev. J. T. Charlton, of Noblesville was here on business today returning home this afternoon. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church here.

Judge O. H. Montgomery returned to Indianapolis this morning accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery who will witness the inauguration of Governor Hanly.

John Dale Hodapp, of the U. S. N. who was home on a furlough, left for Brooklyn New York, where he joins a receiving ship. He will leave on an extended cruise in foreign waters.

Miss Anna R. Phelps, of Indianapolis, who is an instructor in library methods, spent the day here with Miss Pearl Clark, the Seymour librarian.

She goes to Moore's Hill this evening.

Miss Mayme Fink left Saturday night on No. 3 for Denver, Colorado, in response to a message from her sister, Mrs. Tillie Lehan, that she was getting weaker and for her to come to accompany her home. Mrs. Lehan left several months ago for Denver in the hope of regaining her health.

Plenty of Coal.

We have an abundance of coal brought to supply Seymour's need this winter. We handle Pittsburg, Campbell's Creek, Black Creek, Linton, Raglessville, all the best grades of coal on the market. Personal attention is given to each order to see that all coal is carefully forked when it is loaded for the customer. You don't buy slack when we fill your order. Remember we have plenty of coal to fill your orders and will give personal attention to your wants. Call phone 353.

G. H. ANDERSON & CO.
North Chestnut Street.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Seymour chapter R. A. M. 85 tonight for the purpose of installing officers.

W. J. DURHAM, H. P.

Chronicles.

CHAPTER VI.

And there dwelt in the far East a comely damsel of the tribe of David whose abode was nigh unto the sea and who was the keeper of the keys of the Bastle of that country. And the damsel yearned for her kindred who dwelt in the city nigh unto the Muscatatuck and the land of Cana. And she spoke unto her household, saying, I will arise and journey thence. And David murmured not, saying the damsel is of age, let her speak for herself. And straightway the damsel arose, girded her garments about her and departed hence it being about the sixth hour. Now after many days she abode in the house of her kindred in the city near the Muscatatuck. And they supped and counseled together. And the damsel whose sponso name was Bureta which being interpreted meaneth of "full age" spake unto her kinked saying "It is well" Is my Godmother Anar yet alive? and the child Carson how fareth he. Let us arise and hasten to the abode of Zebedee the son of Anar of the tribe of Joel. And it being about the ninth hour they straightway arose and journeyed hence. Now this same Zebedee of the tribe of Anar and Joel was a man skilled in woodcraft a lover of nature and a dealer in furs of wild animals and had taken unto himself a wife of the tribe of Darius, a comely lass and fair to look upon. And looking toward the West he beheld his kindred afar off and spake unto his wife Lina saying, behold the caravan cometh and Lina answered saying "It is well," let us prepare a great feast of the fruits of the soil and the best of the flocks that we may make merry, for nineteen hundred and four years have passed and peradventure we may be gathered to our fathers ere we meet again. And Zebedee answered, "So mote it be." And Zebedee made haste and slew of the flocks and gathered of the fruits of the fields and made ready for the coming of his kindred. And it being the first day of the week and about the ninth hour thereof Zebedee went upon the highway and gazing toward the West was astonished beyond measure and hastening unto his wife Lina saying, behold the damsel and our kindred draw nigh even unto the fourth generation. And the heart of Lina and Zebedee were made glad and they hastened to the bedside of the patriarch Anar whose four score and ten years lay heavily upon her, and spake unto her saying behold our kindred cometh from the West. And Anar answered saying, it is well that my eyes behold the damsel from the East, ere I die. And they fell into each others arms and wept for joy, and they sang and rejoiced until the twelfth hour. And Zebedee spake unto his kindred saying, Come for all things are now ready and they hastened in to the feast and gathered around about the festal board and gave thanks and did eat of the fullness thereof until they were filled. But Lina mourned because her children came not and Zebedee spoke unto her saying, let not your heart be troubled for thou shalt yet behold their image. And Lina answered saying "So mote it be". And the damsel took up the child Carson and caressed him speaking much good concerning him, saying, whom lookest he like, and they answered with one accord: Charles the Postman, the husband of Lide, but Sallyann rebuked them saying, Nay verily he is likened unto Guyster the son of my old age and they held their peace. And counseled one with another concerning many things and they sang songs of rejoicing and did make merry until near the going down of the sun and departed hence to the city near the Muscatatuck and the damsel returned to the land of her fathers by the sea, with the blessings of her kindred resting upon her.

Crothersville, Ind., Jan. 5, 1904.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a tea-spoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case if it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

For Best Quality.

Pittsburg Youghiogheny Lamp.

Raymond City W. Va. Lamp.

Winifrede W. Va. Nut.

Black Creek Linton Lamp.

Cor. Tipton St. & Jeff Ave. Phones No. 8 and 60.

j14d MRS. A. W. MILLS.

Beautiful eyes and handsome face are eloquent commendations. Bright eyes are windows to a woman's heart. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes bright eyes. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Beats the Signature of *Cast H. Peterson*

CERTAIN RESULTS.

Many a Seymour Citizen Knows
How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Seymour. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical doubter. Read the following statement:

Samuel Buhner of St. Louis avenue, tobaccoist, says: "Doan's Kidney pills cured me of kidney trouble which had caused much annoyance and suffering. I had lameness in my back especially acute when I brought any strain on the muscles of my loins and there was also a bladder difficulty. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, sold by C. W. Milhous druggist, I procured a box and almost at once obtained positive relief. I had previously tried many other remedies but never found anything to equal Doan's Kidney Pills. I can strongly recommend them to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris, is, that the have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee, of Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough, for fourteen years. Nothing helped me, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which gave instant relief, and effected a permanent cure." Unequalled quick cure, for throat and lung troubles. At W. F. Peter Drug Co., price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottles free.

Mirrors Resilvered.

A. R. Williams, of Troy, Ohio, will be located at the Seymour Furniture Co., 121-123 Chestnut street to resilver and make new mirrors Jan. 9 to 14. Only good work or no pay. 18 years experience. We call and get work and deliver. Prices reasonable. Phone 26.

Zero Weather.

The weather bureau has sent out a message in addition to the regular weather forecast, predicting zero weather by Tuesday morning.

Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky. says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so painful, sometimes, that I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At W. F. Peter Drug Co. Only 25c.

Advertised Letter

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.
Boas Susan Mrs.
Lucas Laura T. Mrs.
GENTS.
Hunter Thomas Mr.
Wiley F. O. Mr.
Wittmar Mr.
Seymour, Ind., Jan. 9, 1905.
WM. P. MASTERS, P.M.

Notice of Election.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Seymour, Indiana, for the election of the officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking house, January 10, 1905 9d J. H. ANDREWS, Jr., Cashier.



**BLACK
CAT
STOCKINGS.**

There is no hosiery their equal for Boys and Girls. They are made to wear and give twice the service of any other hosiery. If you have never used the "Black Cat" try a pair and be convinced.

**10, 15 & 25 cents
THE PAIR.**



**THOMAS
CLOTHING
COMPANY.**



CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Beats the Signature of *Cast H. Peterson*

Great Invoice Sale!

BEGINS NOW

Dec. 29, 1904, Until Date of Invoice Jan. 12, 1905, 25c to 50c Off the Dollar on the Following:

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.
Ladies' Skirts.
Ladies' Suits.
Ladies' Wrappers.
Children's Dresses.

Best Prints 5c per yard.
Heavy 4-4 Brown Muslin 5c per yard.
Underwear at Special Low Prices.
Carpets Never so Cheap.
Carpet Samples 1 1/2 yard in piece worth 50c to \$1.00 for 25c to 35c.
One Lot Umbrellas worth 49c for 29c.

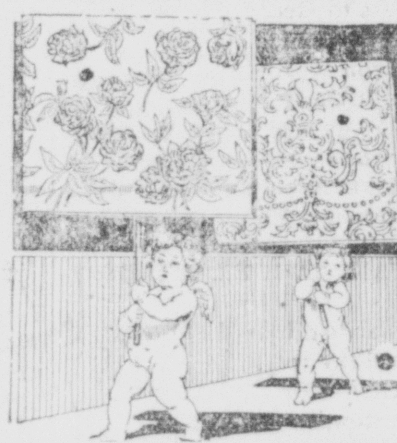
C. R. HOFFMAN'S CASH HOUSE,

22 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST., SEYMOUR, IND

Neglect It and Then Regret It!

You now have your babies and other small children, but have no picture of them. Winter is coming on with the danger of colds, croup and other diseases of children. You may take them through the winter and may not. Should you lose one or more and have no picture of them? you would then regret your neglect. Bring your little ones and big ones also to us right by the post office and get photos. If you can not get high priced get cheap ones, but get Photographs of some kind. We seldom fail with babies.

PLATTER & CO.



Just a Sample of Our Wall Paper.

These designs are pretty, but we have those which are much prettier. We are not satisfied with merely getting pretty designs. We want to get designs PRETTIER than pretty. There must be something here to suit you, if you will only take time to drop in and see. At present we are selling paper at two cents a roll up.

Miller's Book Store,

No. 20 W. Second St., Seymour, Ind.

JUST THE RIGHT THING

W. F. Pfaffenberger always has good medium priced foot wear of just the right kind to suit everyone. Shoes, Rubbers, Felt combinations, overgaiters, etc., at prices that save you the trouble of looking around for bargains. Just buy at Pfaffenberger's store and you will have the best at lowest price.

PFaffenberger's

THE John Ebner ICE CO.

Our Coal Makes Warm Friends.

It's bound to do so for these reasons:

1. It's made up of the very best grades mined today anywhere.
2. It burns evenly, making it a boon to those who have the cooking and baking to do.
3. It warms the house, office, or store, leaving but few ashes, but little waste.
4. When you buy a ton of it from us you get a full ton, no less and no more.
5. Our prices are as low as can be made in Seymour or anywhere else.

**ONLY ONE FAULT
CAN BE FO**

And that is, the supply of coal at present is limited. Freight congestion has practically put a stop to the hauling of coal from the mines.

We still have a supply of Jackson Hill, Domestic Nut, Pittsburg and "Lincoln" Youghiegheny Lump, but it won't last long. Hurry and give us your orders if you want to burn coal this winter.

THE JOHN EBNER ICE CO.
Office at Ice Plant. Phones 4-29

\$250, \$275, \$300--Cash, or Time

**The
Harvard
piano**

Made by The John Church Company
C. W. Burkart, Agt., Seymour

GOVERNOR HANLY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. CHRONIC SORES

HANLY IS SWORN IN

A New Hand Is Placed Upon the Helm of State.

ATTENDANT CEREMONIES SIMPLE

But the Occasion Is Marked by Due Solemnity—Governor Durbin Speaks Feelingly in Giving Way to His Successor and Governor Hanly Outlines the Policies to Be Developed by His Administration.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—J. Frank Hanly was at noon today inaugurated Governor of Indiana in the presence of a large crowd gathered in the great court of the state capitol, which was aglow with flags and bunting decorating every available spot in the vast interior. Governor-elect Hanly and Lieutenant Governor-elect Miller were escorted by Governor Durbin and Lieutenant Governor Gilbert, the governor's staff, the members of the inaugural and citizen's committees, and the local battalion of the National Guard from the Claypool hotel to the capitol. Before a joint session of the house and senate Hugh Th. Miller was formally inducted into the office of lieutenant governor. From the senate chamber a procession in which state officers and members of the general assembly joined moved to the main corridor of the capitol, where the inaugural exercises took place. Rev. W. D. Cole, of Lafayette, Governor Hanly's pastor, led in prayer after which Governor Durbin spoke as follows:

"As a mere lad more than forty years ago I heard my country's call to duty and marched with the thousands upon thousands of young men whom Indiana for the flag's sake sent out upon the battlefield to uphold the state's good name and to preserve the Union. Seven years ago there came another summons to public service and with a regiment whose ranks were largely filled by Indians of another generation. I answered the call of the state and country that is the common object of our loyalty and love. In 1900 the people of Indiana called me to the place of chief executive, and, in the same spirit in which I took the volunteer's oath of allegiance, standing at this very spot four years ago, I swore to bear as well as I knew how the burden that obligation laid upon me. I said that day: 'My sole ambition is to make a record as governor that will have the approbation of those who have entrusted their interests to my care and which will stand as my most substantial and enduring monument when the history of my administration shall have been written.' And as I promised the people, so I promised myself, that with God's help I would give to the state of Indiana 'service honest and faithful' during the full term of my enlistment."

"Fellow citizens of Indiana, I have kept my faith. For better or for worse the last line of the record of my administration has been written: the book has been closed and forever. Entries there may be upon its pages inscribed in error, but there appears upon them no word that represents ought but conscientious endeavor to do my duty as I saw it, regardless of personal or political consequences."

"Governor Hanly, you will soon discover, if you do not already realize it, that for one to do his duty over in that office yonder is to fight from day to day battles as real as those toward which we older men marched in the long ago of the 60's. It is to fight sometimes against something far more formidable than the attacks of one's personal and political enemies, and that is the opinions and the interests of one's own personal and political friends. It is to fight always against selfish interests often controlling the means of misleading the people for a time as to your real plans and purposes. It is sometimes to be maligned and misunderstood—it is to suffer often for the state's sake and for conscience sake. But when the two million and a half people of Indiana have called from among themselves one man to occupy the chief office of the commonwealth and entrust the public weal so largely to his care and keeping, that man becomes not Winfield Durbin or Frank Hanly the individual, but Governor of the state of Indiana, entrusted with vast responsibilities which, if he be worthy of his high calling, must master him, and subordinate all personal interests and purposes."

"You are about to take upon your shoulders, Governor Hanly, the heavy burden I am laying down with a sense of illimitable relief coupled with a feeling of thankfulness to the kind Providence which has helped me to bear it until another has been called to lift the load. My earnest prayer is that God may give you for the great task with the dangers and difficulties of which I am so thoroughly familiar, courage and strength to carry out your purpose wisely and well to serve the commonwealth. As to the people of Indiana my parting words are these: Hold up the hands of Governor Hanly. Form your own judgments of his official acts, base them upon the thoroughly established facts rather than upon the assumption of those who will arise to criticize and condemn when they cannot convince or control. Remember that every positive character in public life is certain

to be assailed with brutal and senseless criticism by the unfair and unthinking: it has been so since the earliest days of this republic: it will be so to the last. And finally, for the kindness and the forbearance, the encouragement and the support of the great body of the people as its manifestations have come to me throughout the official term now closing, for the loyal and efficient cooperation of the many who have been associated with me in the direction of this great state's manifold activities, believe me I shall carry back into the grateful quiet of private life memories that are ample recompense for the sacrifice of personal comfort and private interests involved in this last answer to the call to patriotic service."

At the conclusion of Governor Durbin's remarks the oath of office was administered with due solemnity by Chief Justice Hadley. Governor Hanly then delivered his inaugural address, which was in substance as follows:

The Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

A generously partial and confiding people, by a verdict more nearly approaching unanimity than ever before rendered by them, have confided to our care, for the time, the interests of the state, in so far as governmental agencies can affect such interests. Such an unexampled and unprecedented expression of trust and confidence by them creates, by the inexorable law of compensation, obligation for us, without example or precedent. Their action rightly and accurately understood is a demand for the strictest possible accounting for our every official act—a call to the "better angels" of our natures, and in no instance is it to be construed into license to follow selfish or personal purposes either of our own or of others. Public reasons should underlie and impel every public act. That much the people demand. Less than that they will not long abide.

I congratulate you upon the happy auspices under which we begin our public service. We are assembled under conditions of unsurpassed material wealth and prosperity. Field, mine and factory have yielded rich reward to the efforts and industry of the wealth producers of the state. Labor is employed and hopeful. Farmers have witnessed a steady increase in values and in the accumulation of their savings. Merchants have enjoyed a growing and profitable trade. Manufacturers have held old markets and have gained new ones. Transportation companies have closed a year of unequalled profit, and the banking and financial institutions, state and national, that have to do with the savings and investments of the people are upon sound and satisfactory footing. There have been few failures within the lines of legitimate business. Mismanagement and speculation in some instances have brought disaster. Some private banking institutions, for the supervision of which there has been in the law no adequate provision, and a few national banks, have closed their doors, but none of these have substantially affected general business or financial interests.

Wise Conduct of Affairs.

Usually fortunate in the administration of state affairs, we have been especially so during twelve years past. In that time there has been no malfeasance in any public office of the state. Governor Matthews set a high standard of executive efficiency and excellence, and the late Governor Mount raised that standard yet higher and inaugurated many wise and improved business methods in the handling and expenditure of the public revenues. Today Governor Durbin goes out of office after four years of executive service unexcelled by either of his immediate predecessors. He carries with him into private life the good will and kind wishes of our best citizenship, and he may justly feel that he has earned the confidence and the gratitude of his countrymen.

During his administration the public debt has been rapidly decreased and the annual interest charge materially lessened. Honesty and economy have characterized every department of the government. The correctional, penal, benevolent and charitable institutions of the state have received from him considerate care and efficient management. These institutions have been placed upon a plain far above partisan politics, and there this administration intends to keep them. There shall be no backward step. Above all personal and party obligations, however sacred and binding they may be, I hold the good of the state and the welfare of its unfortunate wards. There shall be no removals of persons holding positions in any of such institutions except for the good of the institutions themselves. Upright and efficient service will guarantee continued tenure of position. Negligent and incompetent service will insure immediate removal.

Policy as to Institutions.

The policy of the administration in regard to the institutions of the state shall involve strict, but sane, economy. Value received shall be required for money expended. Necessary improvements will be insisted upon. Needed repairs will be made. To refuse actual needs is not economy but extravagance. This applies to the educational institutions with the same force that it does to the other institutions. In the days of hardship and privation our fathers established these schools. Shall we, their children, in our day of ease and plenty refuse to provide for their needs or let them languish or deteriorate for want of

means? Not so. Having established and maintained them until their usefulness has been successfully demonstrated and their fame has spread over the land to such an extent as to fill them to overflowing with an eager and virile student life, we cannot abandon them now, and to refuse to recognize or provide for their necessities is a step toward abandonment. I do not believe we intend to take that step. And I therefore urge full and careful consideration of their wants to the end that their capacity, equipment and facilities shall correspond to the growth and development of the state, and shall equal at all times the demands made upon them.

Tuberculosis Institute.

The proposition to establish a state hospital for the scientific treatment of tuberculosis promises so much in the way of the improvement, the cure and the prevention of that dread disease as to deserve serious consideration. Such a work appeals to every humanitarian impulse of our people. The condition of the finances, however, is such as to preclude an appropriation by you for the immediate establishment of such an institution. But something can be done. An initial step can at least be taken. I recommend that a commission be created, invested with authority to investigate the subject and report the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it shall deem wise, to the next General Assembly for its consideration.

An Additional Asylum.

The institutions for the insane have become inadequate to house this most unfortunate class of our population. They are daily refused admission to such institutions because of sheer lack of room to receive and care for them and are, therefore, remanded either to the care of their friends, or to the poorhouses and jails of the several counties, where they remain without proper care or treatment, a charge upon the county in which they live. In view of these conditions there can scarcely be dispute or debate as to the duty of the state. Its obligation is plain and imperative. A new hospital should be constructed. It has been suggested, and with some reason, that additions to existing hospitals should be built, rather than to enter upon the construction of a new one. The enlargement of such institutions until they will have sufficient capacity to care for a thousand patients each, will only meet present necessities. A new institution will not only answer present demands, but it will provide for future needs and its establishment will cost but little, if any more, than the three proposed additions.

An Epileptic Institute.

Closely connected with the question of an additional hospital for the insane is another matter of equally grave importance—the establishment of an institution for epileptics. Of these there are said to be 381 who are in the hospitals as insane. There are many others in the jails and poorhouses, and still others at large; in all 920 who ought to be receiving the charity of the state in a properly appointed institution. The establishment of such an hospital can be justified also on economic grounds. The insane and the epileptics in the poorhouses and jails of the several counties are already public charges, and unless cared for by the state are destined to remain so indefinitely. There they are costing from 40 to 50 cents a day for maintenance. They can be maintained in a state institution at a cost of from 17 to 20 cents a day. I am persuaded that the time has come in Indiana when we ought to take these worthy and dependent children of the state out of the poorhouses, the jails and asylums, where they are a burden to the public and a horror to themselves, and care for them in a state institution as becomes our wealth and rank among the great states of the Union. The first appropriation need not be large. It is believed that \$150,000 will be sufficient to purchase a farm and start the institution.

State Finances.

For twelve years we have been engaged in debt paying. The record of the late administration in that regard is without precedent in the history of the state. There now remains but \$1,207,000 of the bonded foreign debt, of which \$407,000 is represented by 3 per cent school fund refunding bonds of the issue of June, 1893. These bonds are payable at the pleasure of the state, but will not be due until June, 1909. The sinking fund tax rate of 3 cents on the \$100 will produce this year a fund something more than sufficient to discharge this issue of bonds in full. Of the bonded foreign debt \$300,000 consists of 3½ per cent funding bonds of the temporary loan of the issue of April, 1895. These are payable at the pleasure of the state after April, 1910, but will not be due until April, 1915. The remaining \$500,000 of such debt consists of 3½ per cent statehouse temporary funding bonds of the issue of May, 1895, payable at the option of the state after May, 1910, but not due until May, 1915.

The present sinking fund tax rate of 3 cents on the \$100 produces an annual sinking fund income closely approaching \$450,000. This tax should be reduced to a rate sufficient only in amount to meet the bonded foreign debt when the same becomes payable in 1910. More than that is not needed and will only accumulate as idle money in the state treasury unless we go into the market and purchase bonds before our option to pay matures, a thing we ought not to do, to the extent which the present rate will make necessary if it be continued. Indeed, the present necessities of the state,

which can be met only out of the general fund, are such as to justify us in reducing the sinking fund tax rate to 1 cent on the \$100. Such a rate will produce something like \$750,000 by 1910, or within \$50,000 of enough to redeem the entire bonded foreign debt the day the option to pay it matures, and five years before it is actually due. The estimated expenses for the state government for the year ending Oct. 31, 1905, including specific appropriations now available, and the estimated cost of the present session of the General Assembly, are \$463,000 in excess of the estimated revenues accruing to the state within such fiscal year. This condition of the finances will become an actual embarrassment to the treasury before the end of the current year. It can be met only by borrowing money outright, or by anticipating the revenues for the next fiscal year. Debt paying is commendable, but the present embarrassment could have been saved by conserving the general fund and applying only the sinking fund to the payment of the debt, especially so as such fund would have been ample to meet the entire bonded foreign debt long before it would have become due. The revenues for the present year have been anticipated to the extent of \$529,649.03.

The estimated revenues accruing to the general fund for each of the years 1906 and 1907 from the present levy, such estimate being based upon last year's receipts, will be \$2,971,157, or \$5,942,314 for the two years. The regular expenditures for the administration of the state government, including the maintenance of the several state institutions, and not including specific appropriations for such institutions, based upon the year just closed, will be \$2,364,630 for each of the years 1906 and 1907, or \$4,729,260 for the two years. This will leave a balance in the treasury to the credit of the general fund of \$1,213,054, from which specific appropriations for the years 1906 and 1907 might be made were it not for the fact that the expenses of the present year will exceed the revenues, as heretofore shown, something like \$463,000, which deficit must be supplied either by borrowing money or by anticipating the revenues for 1906. Deducting the deficit of \$463,000 from the balance of \$1,213,054 left in the treasury after paying the regular estimated expenses for the two years, we have a balance of \$750,054 from which specific appropriations can be made, whereas the institutions already established seem to be actually in need of specific appropriations for the two years of \$1,174,596, or \$2,349,192 in excess of the money that will be available for that purpose. These facts make it apparent that we must either fail in our present responsibility to the institutions already established and refuse to construct either of the new hospitals suggested, or we must provide additional sources of income for the general fund. After much thoughtful consideration I am persuaded that we ought to adopt the last course, rather than the first, and I therefore recommend that the sinking fund tax rate be reduced to one cent; that the two cents taken off of that rate be reduced to 1 cent; that the 2 cents taken off of that rate be transferred to the levy for the general fund and that the tax rate for the general fund be increased by an additional levy of 1½ cents on the \$100. I make this recommendation with unfeigned reluctance, because of the great expenditures involved, and of the increase of the state tax levy which such expenditures make imperative, but I have been able to devise no other way as satisfactory to meet the confessed institutional needs of the state. I most earnestly recommend the adoption of the plan herein mentioned and sincerely hope it will meet with your approval upon full consideration and debate. The deed, if done, will square itself with the years.

Codification Commission.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly approved March 9, 1903, a commission was appointed in April of that year to prepare a compilation, revision and codification of the laws of the state concerning public, private and other corporations, and statutes relating to highways and drainage, and such other statute laws as such commission should deem proper. The commission has prepared a report which is already before you, together with several bills embodying the results of their labors. Taken as a whole, the work of the commission, as presented to you, constitutes the most important legislation likely to come before you. I commend the results of their labors to you with full confidence that they can in the main be safely accepted.

Private Bank Supervision.

Sound banking institutions are absolutely essential to stable financial, commercial or industrial conditions. This is so true that years are required for a community to recover from the effects of a single bank failure. The number of private bank failures in this state within the last year constitutes irrefragable proof of the need of legislation which will give the state authority to inspect and supervise every private firm, partnership or institution engaged in any manner in the banking business. In some of the recent failures of private bankers an investigation of their affairs made after assignment has disclosed the most flagrant and criminal disregard of the rights of the depositors. The people whose earnings have been embezzled and squandered in honest private banking, of whom there are many in the state, rightly demand relief at the hands of their representatives. No private individual, firm, copartnership or institution of any kind should be

permitted to use the word "bank" in connection with its business, or to receive the deposits of the people, or to engage in any manner in the business of banking, without first setting aside a cash sum as capital to be maintained unimpaired so long as such business is conducted. There should also be an inhibition against the loaning of money either directly or indirectly to any person, firm, copartnership or corporation, other as principal or surety, beyond a fixed and reasonable sum, taking into consideration the amount of paid-up capital of each institution. In connection with the above requirements the state should be given full power of inspection and supervision through an officer to be appointed for that purpose.

Prison Labor Contracts.

An act of the General Assembly approved March 11, 1903, created a prison commission composed of the warden of the State Prison, the general superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, the secretary of the Board of State Charities, and of three members appointed by the Governor. Under that act the commission has been organized and its members have given much time to the investigation of the questions referred to them, and after thoughtful consideration they have submitted certain conclusions to you in the form of a report which I understand has been laid before you. The existing labor contracts at the Reformatory will expire in July, 1906, and, in my judgment, ought not to be renewed. Some employment for the prisoners of the institution must of necessity be provided, and it should be of a character that will affect in the slightest possible degree the laboring and producing classes of the state. The employment of prison labor on such account, that is to say, in the production of articles to be sold by the state or used by the state in its various institutions, or by the political divisions thereof, has been demonstrated to be practical and of all methods least objectionable to free labor and production and most satisfactory to all the people. Such method of employment, together with trade schools and the school of letters recommended by the commission, is in harmony with the humane principles and reformatory methods already adopted and in use by the state in the care and treatment of the prisoners under its control. The recommendation represents the best thought of those most competent to advise upon this most important subject and deserves your highest consideration.

Railroad Commission.

Railroads are public highways, and the business of operating them is a public business. Their existence is due wholly to the fact that they are public utilities. When they cease to serve the public, the reason of their being ceases. Modern conditions make the "transportation tax" a most potential factor in the commerce of the country. That the common law, the courts and their remedies are inadequate to afford any practical relief as between the shipper and the carrier, or even between carriers themselves, is now quite generally conceded. Neither Congress nor the General Assembly of the state has time to investigate and fix transportation rates, and both are precluded by constitutional limitations from conferring legislative functions upon the courts. Some impartial tribunal to act as arbiter to determine questions as to rates and collateral subjects, rather than the sellers of transportation, is therefore a modern necessity.

The power of Congress to confer upon a commission both judicial power to decide what is unjust and the legislative power to declare what is right, is not open to debate. That has often been judicially determined. And a like power is vested in the General Assembly of this state in regard to commerce within its own borders. The question is a live one, and is of great importance, not only to the shippers and the transportation companies of the state carrying on interstate commerce, but to every producer and every consumer in the state. The question is a difficult one and deserves our most considerate care and intelligent judgment. The same considerations that led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Federal Congress, and to the establishment of commissions in other states, now make it imperative that a state railroad commission be created by this General Assembly. Such commission should have power not only to decide that an existing rate is illegal and unjust, but it should also be given authority to determine what would be a legal and just rate and to declare the same. The recent and growing desire for national ownership of railroads is due very largely to the unjust rates, rebates, discriminations and arbitrary conduct and management of the great transportation companies in their relations with the public. I am sure such a policy is a mistaken one. And I am equally sure that the enactment of a just and fair law, creating a railroad commission and clothing it with power to correct the abuses that have grown up in connection with the transportation business of the country, ought not to be opposed by the managements of such corporations. Indeed, they ought to consent to the enactment of a law which shall provide for fair and just supervision through a properly constituted commission. By consenting to the correction of such abuses they will do much to stay and perhaps to avert, the more radical sentiment of the country just now crystallizing in the demand for public ownership.

The Free Press Evil.

A custom of giving and receiving free transportation has grown up on the part of transportation companies on the one side and of public officials

on the other. These favors are not bestowed upon the same men in private life, but are extended to them only upon their elevation to public place. They are given as complimentary and are bestowed quite generally, with here and there an exception, upon the officers of every department of the government, municipal, county or state. Indeed, it is not unusual for officers whose duties do or may affect the interests of such companies as against the interests of the public, to accept not only free transportation from the railroad companies, but free telegraph and express franks from telegraph and express companies as well.

It is said in defense of the custom that such favors are mere gratuities or courtesies, the acceptance of which creates no obligation to the donor on the part of the officer receiving them, and that many honest men accept these favors and are not improperly influenced by them. It scarcely can be urged, however, that such favors are either given or accepted, from a sense of civic pride or righteousness. There are no more practical business men in the world than the managers of the great railway, telegraph and express corporations of the country, and these men would not annually give away to public officials in Indiana thousands of dollars in value of such favors if the net aggregate results of such custom were not beneficial to them. If the resultant benefits were not worth more to them than the value of the transportation or franks given, none would be issued. The fact that the custom is continued year after year is strong evidence that it pays to continue it. * * * Reduced to their last analysis, such favors are petty bribes. The fact that they sometimes fall short of their purpose is not a sufficient answer. The tendency of the custom is to make men—not all men, by any means, but some men—servile to those from whom they are received. An end should be put to such a custom. The abuse of free transportation and free franking privileges should stop. The time to reform is now. I submit for your consideration the enactment of a statute that will prohibit the giving of free transportation or of the franking privilege to any official, municipal, county or state, by any person or corporation, or the acceptance of any such favor by any such officer, either directly or indirectly, under such penalties as shall insure its observance. The inhibition should also include telegraph and express company franks.

The Lobby.

The character of the legislation coming before you for your consideration is such as to bring to your respective chambers the representatives of many great corporations. It is right that they should be heard; but it is wrong that they should exclude from your consideration the varied and important interests of the public or the great masses of the people who of necessity cannot have paid agents to voice their interests to you. You can end the reign of the lobbyist in Indiana if you will, and I venture to express the hope that you will do so.

Amendment to Nicholson Law.

The act of the General Assembly of 1895, commonly known as the "Nicholson Law," was enacted in answer to the demands of an aroused, enlightened and righteous public sentiment. In the main it is a good law and ought to be permitted to stand. When the statute was enacted the Boards of Commissioners could hold regular sessions but once in three months. Thus applications were limited to the four quarterly sessions of such boards held within each year. Such boards are now required to meet in regular session once each month. The effect of this change in the law has been to make it possible for an application to be filed every thirty days. This brings the question of remonstrance before the people twelve times a year. A remonstrance carrying the necessary majority to prevent the granting of a license is filed today and the license is defeated. If a new remonstrance is filed and the second applicant is defeated, the same performance is enacted by someone else, and so on month after month and year after year, until worn out and discouraged, the people are defeated and the will of the majority is overborne. This condition is intolerable and ought not to continue. The statute should be so amended that the remonstrance provided for shall be against the granting of license to any and all applicants, and where successful, that it shall be unlawful thereafter for the Board of Commissioners to grant a license to any applicant therefor during a period of two years from the filing of said remonstrance. I appeal to you and to the great body of the people of Indiana, without regard to party affiliation, to join in an effort to secure the amendment suggested.

Conclusion.

I am conscious that in the discharge of the grave duties that await me I cannot stand alone and I shall not try to do so. I therefore turn to you and to the people of the state for assistance and support. To you and to them I shall often come, and were it not for the confidence I have of your forbearance and of their partiality, I should have little hope of succeeding amid the multiplying and perplexing difficulties of the coming four years. But your strength shall be my strength, and their will shall be my will. Humbled and chastened by the responsibilities of this hour, of those yet to come, and by the memory of the great men who have preceded me; sustained by an abiding faith in my fellow citizens and by an unflinching trust in the goodness, the mercy, and the guiding care and wisdom of Almighty God, I now assume the office of Chief Executive of this, to me, the dearest state in the great Republic.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 28, 1903. Some years ago while at work, I fell over a truck and severely injured both of my shins. My blood became poisoned as a result, and the doctor told me I would have running sores for life, and that if they were healed up the result would be fatal. Under this discouraging report I left off their treatment and resorted to the use of S. S. S. Its effects were prompt and gratifying. It took only a short while for the medicine to entirely cure up the sores, and I am not dead as the doctors intimated, nor have the sores ever broke out again. Some 12 years have elapsed since what I have described occurred. Having been so signally benefited by its use I can heartily recommend it as the one great blood purifier. JOHN W. FUMDIS. Care Schmulback Brewing Co.

Chronic sores start often from a pimple, scratch, bruise or boil, and while salves, washes and powders are beneficial, the unhealthy matter in the blood must be driven out or the sore will continue to eat and spread. S. S. S. reaches these old sores through the blood, removes all impurities and poisons, builds up the entire system and strengthens the circulation. S. S. S. is a blood purifier and tonic combined. Contains no mineral whatever but is guaranteed purely vegetable. If you have an old sore write us and our physicians will advise without charge. Book on diseases of the Blood free.

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BEDFORD ROUTE Southern Indiana Railway

Time Table of Passenger Trains Effective July 3, 1904.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
W. Terre Haute	6:50	9:40	11:35	3:35	6:30
Ar. Linton	6:51	10:55	12:48	4:46	7:41
Ar. Bedford	6:51	10:55	12:48	4:46	7:41
Ar. Beechunter	7:02	11:06	12:59	4:57	7:52
Ar. Elmore	7:16	11:20	13:13	5:11	8:06
Ar. Odessa	7:29	11:33	13:26	5:24	8:19
Ar. Odessa	7:29	11:33	13:26	5:24	8:19
Ar. Indian Springs	7:42	11:46	13:39	5:37	8:32
Ar. Bedford	8:00	12:04	13:57	5:55	8:50
Ar. Seymour Junction	8:15	12:19	14:12	6:10	9:05
Ar. Seymour	8:25	12:29	14:22	6:20	9:15

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day	Every Day
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
W. Seymour	6:55	9:45	11:40	3:40	6:35
Ar. Seymour Junction	6:56	10:00	11:55	3:41	6:36
Ar. Bedford	7:00	10:04	12:00	3:45	6:40
Ar. Indian Springs	7:13	10:17	12:13	3:58	6:53
Ar. Odessa	7:26	10:30	12:26	4:11	7:06
Ar. Elmore	7:39	10:43	12:39	4:24	7:19
Ar. Beechunter	7:52	10:56	12:52	4:37	7:32
Ar. Linton	8:05	11:09	13:05	4:50	7:45
Ar. Terre Haute	8:15	11:19	13:15	5:00	7:55

CONNECTIONS at JUNCTION POINTS

TERRE HAUTE—Union Station; with Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to and from Chicago and intermediate points; with Vandalia and to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis, South Bend, Peoria and intermediate points; and by transfer with Big Four to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate points.

LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and from St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points.

SEYMOUR—Southern Indiana Station; with Indianapolis and Vincennes to and from Vincennes, Warrington, Martinsville and intermediate points.

ELMORE—Southern Indiana Station; with Evansville & Indianapolis to and from Evansville and intermediate points.

BEDFORD—With Western, to and from Indianapolis and Bloomington.

SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station; with Pennsylvania to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.

SEYMOUR—With Western, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points; with B. & O. S. W., to and from Cincinnati and intermediate points and points east.

On Sundays local tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip. Central Passenger Association through tickets will be honored by this company. For time tables and further information apply to agents of this company, or to H. ROSEMAN, G. P. & T. A., Terre Haute, Indiana.